

## M. A. Owen, Well Known Attorney And Prominent Citizen, Passes Suddenly

Mahlon Augustus Owen, one of Elba's most prominent citizens, practicing attorney for the past thirty years and widely known throughout Southeast Alabama, passed away at his home Monday night about ten o'clock following an illness extending over a period of several years. Although in ill health, Mr. Owen visited his office nearly every day and was able to be out Monday. The end came suddenly and while not altogether unexpected brings deep sorrow to his family and friends throughout this section of the State.

Mr. Owen was born and reared in Coffee and the major portion of his life was spent in Elba. Coming to Elba as a young man he began a career of public service that has extended continuously until his passing. He served as deputy sheriff under the administrations of the late J. B. Lightner and the late D. D. Knight. He was appointed and served a number of years as Register of the Chancery Court (now Equity Court). After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with the late Judge M. S. Carmichael and they practiced together until after the death of Judge Carmichael in 1926. He continued his practice alone since that time.

Mr. Owen served the City of Elba as Mayor for one term and for several years was city attorney. He was a staunch democrat and for a long period of years was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. Interested in public affairs, Mr. Owen has served on the City School Board for more than thirty years and lately has been chairman of the body, always manifesting a deep concern over the successful operation of the schools.

He was an efficient public servant, faithful to every trust, loyal to his friends, deeply devoted to his family, and his passing has saddened the hearts of innumerable friends.

Surviving are his devoted wife, Mrs. Gertrude Page Owen; three brothers, Messrs. J. A., W. T. and E. L. Owen, all of Elba; three sisters, Mrs. Ora Lunaford, Miss Ruth Owen, of Elba, and Mrs. W. F. Jacobs, of Montgomery. He also leaves a number of other relatives. Their only child, Miss Mahlon Owen, preceded him to the grave.

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock in the Church of Christ with Minister Jas. C. Dixon officiating. He was assisted by Minister W. T. Grider, Rev. J. C. Vickers and Rev. J. A. Timmerman. Interment was in the family plot in Evergreen Cemetery, with Hayes Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Active pallbearers were James English, Oscar English, Lee English, Gus Young, John Brock, Wm. Kendrick, Eris Paul and J. C. Fleming.

Honorary pallbearers included the following: Judge J. A. Carnley, W. H. Edmonds, A. J. Morrow, J. M. Rowe, L. C. Rowland, B. S. Ham, W. O. Vaughn, W. I. English, Foy English, J. M. Bonneau, Wayland Young, D. B. Pardue, W. T. Whitman, D. F. Prescott, J. W. Parker, J. M. Garrett, John Garrett, Jr., E. L. Harper, Dr. C. P. Hayes, J. A. Carnley, Jr., R. L. Martin, R. C. Bryan, F. B. Travels, Dr. W. R. Crook, F. A. Farris and visiting lawyers and court officials of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit.

## GUARDSMEN RETURN FROM TWO WEEKS ENCAMPMENT

Officers and members of Battery D, 17th Field Artillery, returned to Elba about noon Sunday from their annual encampment at Camp Shelby near Hattiesburg, Miss. The battery left Elba on Sunday, July 16th, making the trip on trucks belonging to the organization.

## BASE BALL Sunday, 3 p.m.

ELBA VS. ENTERPRISE

In Enterprise

ADMISSION:  
Children..... 10c  
Ladies..... 15c  
Adults..... 25c

## TROY PASTOR DIES

Dr. R. Bruce McGee, pastor of the Troy Methodist Church, passed away early Wednesday morning of last week in a Mobile hospital following an operation. He was 54 years of age and was one of the leading ministers in the Alabama Conference. Funeral services were held by Presiding Elder Carl Freer, of the Troy District, in Montgomery last Thursday afternoon.

## CEMETERY WORKING AT WHITE WATER

There will be a cemetery working at White Water Church Friday morning, August 4. Every one interested is urged to come early and aid in this work.

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## BILL TO PERMIT USE OF VOTING MACHINES READ

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 1.—Senator Daniel T. McCall, of Mobile, offered a bill today to legalize the use of voting machines, authorized by one of five administration-sponsored amendments ratified July 11, past several months. News of her passing brings deep sorrow to scores of friends throughout the city.

## COFFEE WELL REPRESENTED AT FARM AND HOME WEEK

Coffee County was represented at Farm and Home Week in Auburn by Farm Agent Hugh D. Sexton, J. A. Wilks, president of the Coffee County Farm Bureau, Assistant FSA Project Manager H. C. Sexton, O. V. Rhodes and E. E. Baker, Kinston farmers, and Porter Helms, C. M. Helms and W. G. Watkins, farmers of Enterprise territory.

## 1,400 POWER USERS WILL GET REDUCTION IN RATES

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—Over 1,400 residential customers in towns and cities of Southeast Alabama will receive reductions of electric service rates next Tuesday. This was revealed Saturday in the announcement by the Alabama public service commission that the final step in the residential rate reduction plans will be made on August 1.

## ALABAMA'S MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERIES BEING WIDENED

MONTGOMERY, July 31.—Widening of principal east-west and north-south traffic arteries thru Alabama is included in the present administration's road-building program, Chris J. Sherlock, director, said Saturday.

## MISS KELLEY COMES TO COFFEE FOR TRAINING

Coffee County is fortunate in having Miss Fannie Kelley to come to the county for training for home demonstration work. Since home demonstration work has been organized over a period of years in the county, it will be an excellent field for her to receive her training.

## FATHER DIES IN ARIZONA

The many friends of Mrs. Lamar Rainer sympathize with her in the death of her father, Mr. Dantzier, which occurred the first of last week in Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Rainer and other relatives went to Arizona to attend the funeral and are expected to return the latter part of this week.

## POSTOFFICE BIDS CALLED

ENTERPRISE, July 29.—Bids will be opened for the new postoffice building in Enterprise August 25, according to notice published by W. E. Reynolds, commissioner of public buildings, Federal Works Agency, Washington. The building will be located on the corner of Market and Edwards Streets, across from the court house. When completed the Enterprise postoffice will be one of the handsomest in this section of the State.

## SUCCESSOR FOR FAULK TO BE ELECTED SEPTEMBER 15

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—A proclamation calling a special election September 15 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Senator T. S. Faulk, Geneva, was issued yesterday by Governor Dixon.

## FIRST OPEN COTTON

The first open cotton from the 1939 crop to be received by The Clipper came in last Friday from the farm of W. O. Johnson, on Elba route 4.

## CEMETERY WORKING AT SHADY GROVE

We will have a cemetery working at Shady Grove Church (located), located northwest of Elba on Friday, August 4. If you are interested in this burial ground, we ask that you come and help us. J. W. DANIELS (Col.)

## BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE CLOSES SUCCESSFUL RALLY

ATLANTA, July 29.—Inspired to seek fresh gains in religious liberty, world peace and Christian fellowship, thousands of messengers to the sixth Baptist world congress began return pilgrimages to 60 nations today.

## Annual Meeting Coffee Farm Bureau Held Last Thurs.; Officers Elected

AUBURN, Aug. 1.—A call for unity in agriculture, to meet a world growing "more complex" and national problems "more difficult," was voiced Tuesday by Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation president.

## AGRICULTURE UNITY URGED BY FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT

The national farm leader, native of Florence, Ala., addressed more than 1,000 Alabama ruralists gathered here for their annual Farm and Home Week.

## Home Demonstration Club members mapped plans Tuesday for a second year's campaign to save part of the \$50,000,000 spent yearly for food out of the State.

This campaign, launched last year, has already shown great progress in Spring gardens and canning budgets being adopted by hundreds of additional families, a report of the State chairman of this committee shows.

## NEPHEW IS KILLED

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fleming spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Banks, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Fleming's nephew, Lieut. Robert P. Norris, who was killed in an airplane crash Tuesday near Castor, Louisiana.

## ATTEND LAYMEN'S MEETING

Dr. Harry Denman, executive secretary of the Commission on Evangelism of the Methodist Church, was the speaker at a laymen's meeting held in the Methodist Church at Brundidge last Sunday afternoon. A number of churches had representatives at the meeting. Attending from Elba were Dr. W. M. Ringsdorf, Luther Vaughan and R. C. Bryan.

## Kill Flies and Mosquitoes Now!

Why be bothered with flies, mosquitoes and other insects in your house? "Citiee Service Insecticide" is guaranteed to kill these insects and it is stainless and will not hurt your clothes or furniture.

## ELBA OIL COMPANY 24-HOUR SERVICE.

F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

## First Aid To Self Respect.....

A bank account means more than so many dollars put away out of your earnings. The man who spends each week a little less than he has earned, soon finds that he has saved more than mere dollars and cents. He has saved his peace of mind and his self-respect, and he has vastly increased his power of accomplishment.

## ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.  
T. B. BRUNSON, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier



PHOTO 146

## DORSEY SEZ:

When a man guarantees a job, what does it mean to you? It means that you are protected against poor work with poor material.

Have us do your work and he assured it is first class, at a fair price.

Form the splendid and economical habit of bringing your car here for regular inspection. Shift your motor car troubles onto our capable shoulders—we will carry them, and save you money.

THE GARAGE OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE! Sales—CHEVROLET—Service



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We do not know whether all the proposals were good for the State or not, but it is certain that a majority of the voters thought so by the way they cast their ballots. Coffee voters as a rule, turn thumbs down on all proposed amendments to the constitution; they are just against anything that is not a law. We may be right at that, and if we are there is a lot of foolishness in the way of thinking amongst the voters of the other sixty-five counties.

### THE WILSON PLAN

It appears to us that the farmers of this section have not heard enough of the J. P. Wilson plan of farming. The County Agents and the Extension specialists are not infallible. It would be a thing that has never happened in the world before. Mr. Wilson, the Director of the Wiregrass Experiment Station, at Headland, knows this as well as anyone else. Open-minded, and even skeptical of many farming theories, he has tested this plan of his over a period of seven years, and has seen it work out precisely as he claims it will work.

By rotating corn and peanuts—and hogging off the peanuts—he has, without fertilizer other than that supplied by the peanuts, hogged off, brought his corn yield up from 12 to 34 bushels and his peanut yield up from 400 to 2,000 pounds. He says that with land producing 34 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of peanuts, hog meat can be produced at not more than 3 cents a pound. And that that is a fact, definitely puts us in the hog-growing business on competing terms with any other section in the country.

It seems to be generally agreed that cotton, for one cause and another, is playing out. The peanuts, where they are harvested commercially year in and year out, are doing the same thing. The land simply will not stand the drain. Hogs can not be produced for commercial purposes on 12-bushel-per-acre corn, but they can be so produced on 34-bushel-per-acre corn.

It is a simple plan, easy to understand and almost as easy to put into practice. The improvement in yield is at once apparent, but it must be kept in mind that it has taken one good farmer over years to reach the figures quoted. There are other good farmers in this section—plenty of them. They have known all along that cotton is hogging out, and have proved the soil. What they did not know, because they did not carry the experiment to completion, was that the improvement would be so great.

Mr. Wilson says he may take 25 years to get this simple plan into practice generally, but this paper is inclined to doubt that estimate. From the number of farmers the writer has talked with, nine out of 10 are deeply impressed. They are, they say, making arrangements to get into this kind of farming next year.—Wiregrass Farmer, Headland.

### SUCKERS

At Anniston, the police had to quell a riot the other day when a crowd became angry at a street speller. At first, the speller gave away pencils and other articles, and thus aroused the enthusiasm of his Saturday audience. After that, he began auctioning off pocketbooks—cheap pocketbooks—and in the excitement men and women were bidding as high as a dollar or more for them.

The above reminds us that just such a sucker visited Elba a few days ago and carried away a nice sum of money on his selling scheme. He also operated over at Newbern, according to reports. People who can ill afford to spend money on such articles as are sold by these suckers are the ones who get stung on the deal. They enter the game hoping to get something for nothing, and wind up losing the money they had.

After a while, the excitement began to die down and the people began to realize that they were paying a dollar for pocketbooks which they could have bought in any five-and-ten for a dime, and with that they became upset. Some in the crowd began to mutter, a number of them having come from nearby Lincoln, where the speller had operated the day before, and the resentment flared out.

Pretty soon, fists began to fly and the police had to rush to the scene to rescue the speller. Some one sent a brick through the window of the speller's car. The police found that the pocketbook auctioneer had been operating legitimately. He was fully equipped with the necessary permits, and state licenses, and was violating no law. Nevertheless, the chief of police requested him to leave town, and thus the speller

## POSTAL INSPECTORS CHECKING CIRCULATION

The post office department has been making a searching inquiry into circulation practices of some newspapers in St. Louis County, Missouri, says a bulletin from the National Editorial Association.

Postal inspectors a several months ago called for complete mailing lists of newspapers having second-class permits in that county. Each person on the list received a questionnaire from the postal inspectors asking them, among other things: (1) If that person was a subscriber to the publication; (2) When the subscription was last paid for in cash; (3) If the subscriber had ever requested the publisher to stop sending the paper; it is understood that names of persons on the list other than bona-fide subscribers not more than twelve months in arrears were counted and the publisher assessed two cents per copy on all papers mailed in violation of the postal laws.

The publisher said he had paid more than \$800 in back postage on the papers. He was requested to have paid the post office nearly \$2,000. Publishers in other parts of the country have petitioned the post office department for similar surveys, but circulation conditions could be cleared up. Such investigations are undertaken at the discretion of the post office department.

We call special attention to the fact that some of our subscribers have criticized us for removing their names at the County Agents and the Extension specialists are not infallible. It would be a thing that has never happened in the world before. Mr. Wilson, the Director of the Wiregrass Experiment Station, at Headland, knows this as well as anyone else. Open-minded, and even skeptical of many farming theories, he has tested this plan of his over a period of seven years, and has seen it work out precisely as he claims it will work.

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In God's Treasury

Treat the weakest and the worst with reverence, for, like yourself, they are the temples of the living God.

Abides Forever

The world passes away and the lust of it, but he that doeth the will of God abides forever.—John 2, 17.

Attractive Holiness

The Christian who does not awe men away from him, nor repel them. It inspired them with hope.

The Unadvised Business

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The above reminds us that just such a sucker visited Elba a few days ago and carried away a nice sum of money on his selling scheme. He also operated over at Newbern, according to reports. People who can ill afford to spend money on such articles as are sold by these suckers are the ones who get stung on the deal. They enter the game hoping to get something for nothing, and wind up losing the money they had.

After a while, the excitement began to die down and the people began to realize that they were paying a dollar for pocketbooks which they could have bought in any five-and-ten for a dime, and with that they became upset. Some in the crowd began to mutter, a number of them having come from nearby Lincoln, where the speller had operated the day before, and the resentment flared out.

Pretty soon, fists began to fly and the police had to rush to the scene to rescue the speller. Some one sent a brick through the window of the speller's car. The police found that the pocketbook auctioneer had been operating legitimately. He was fully equipped with the necessary permits, and state licenses, and was violating no law. Nevertheless, the chief of police requested him to leave town, and thus the speller

### GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

In God's Treasury

Treat the weakest and the worst with reverence, for, like yourself, they are the temples of the living God.

Abides Forever

The world passes away and the lust of it, but he that doeth the will of God abides forever.—John 2, 17.

Attractive Holiness

The Christian who does not awe men away from him, nor repel them. It inspired them with hope.

The Unadvised Business

IS GOING DOWN HILL

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## THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
R. C. Bryan—Owner-Publisher

Entered as second class matter  
at July 18, 1905, at the Postoffice  
at Elba, Alabama, under Act of  
Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

SIXTY-FIVE TO TWO

Only two counties in the State voted majorities against the proposed constitutional amendments in the special election held July 11. Coffee was one of the counties and Clarke the other. According to the official tabulation, all five proposals had large majorities.

We do not know whether all the proposals were good for the State or not, but it is certain that a majority of the voters thought so by the way they cast their ballots. Coffee voters as a rule, turn thumbs down on all proposed amendments to the constitution; they are just against anything that is not a law. We may be right at that, and if we are there is a lot of foolishness in the way of thinking amongst the voters of the other sixty-five counties.

### THE WILSON PLAN

It appears to us that the farmers of this section have not heard enough of the J. P. Wilson plan of farming. The County Agents and the Extension specialists are not infallible. It would be a thing that has never happened in the world before. Mr. Wilson, the Director of the Wiregrass Experiment Station, at Headland, knows this as well as anyone else. Open-minded, and even skeptical of many farming theories, he has tested this plan of his over a period of seven years, and has seen it work out precisely as he claims it will work.

By rotating corn and peanuts—and hogging off the peanuts—he has, without fertilizer other than that supplied by the peanuts, hogged off, brought his corn yield up from 12 to 34 bushels and his peanut yield up from 400 to 2,000 pounds. He says that with land producing 34 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of peanuts, hog meat can be produced at not more than 3 cents a pound. And that that is a fact, definitely puts us in the hog-growing business on competing terms with any other section in the country.

It seems to be generally agreed that cotton, for one cause and another, is playing out. The peanuts, where they are harvested commercially year in and year out, are doing the same thing. The land simply will not stand the drain. Hogs can not be produced for commercial purposes on 12-bushel-per-acre corn, but they can be so produced on 34-bushel-per-acre corn.

It is a simple plan, easy to understand and almost as easy to put into practice. The improvement in yield is at once apparent, but it must be kept in mind that it has taken one good farmer over years to reach the figures quoted. There are other good farmers in this section—plenty of them. They have known all along that cotton is hogging out, and have proved the soil. What they did not know, because they did not carry the experiment to completion, was that the improvement would be so great.

Mr. Wilson says he may take 25 years to get this simple plan into practice generally, but this paper is inclined to doubt that estimate. From the number of farmers the writer has talked with, nine out of 10 are deeply impressed. They are, they say, making arrangements to get into this kind of farming next year.—Wiregrass Farmer, Headland.

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# YOUNG LADY WINS BATTLE WITH DEATH

ENTERPRISE, July 31.—Her condition pronounced "fair," Miss Gladys Arnor, pretty young woman of near New Brockton, is in Gibson's hospital an escape from death in which time played an important part. Miss Arnor's jugular vein was severed and a temple artery cut by flying glass in an automobile accident near the municipal airport Sunday night.

The profusely bleeding victim was rushed to the hospital where a desperate battle to save her life was waged for hours. K. D. Arnold, Dolan, second victim, received a severe cut in the right temple. He was dismissed from the hospital Monday noon.

The car in which Miss Arnor and her escort, Perry Thomas, of Ozark, were riding, one driven by Arnold, and a wagon were in collision on the Enterprise-Ozark highway within the city limits at 10:30 p.m. Thomas was uninjured. The three vehicles were demolished.

Miss Arnor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Arnor, prominent farm family.

A 10-year-old negro boy was killed by lightning Monday about 11 p.m. before noon as he played with his brother on a bed in their home on the Lester-Gunter farm, near Enterprise. The bolt struck the chimney, entering the room by way of the fireplace.

# OPP MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED BY TRAIN

OPP, Ala., July 29.—W. S. Spurlin, Sr., elderly prominent business man of Opp, suffered serious injuries when struck down by a train a few minutes after noon Thursday at the College Street railroad crossing. He is now in Lakeview hospital in Florida, where he was carried immediately after the accident.

After careful examination, reports showed that although he received serious lacerations and bruises on the face and body, he apparently has no internal injuries and has a good chance to recover.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

# PLEASANT RIDGE NEWS

Mrs. Jess Barbaree has been ill for several days. We hope she will soon be well again.

Misses Wilma and Mamie Lou Rachel spent Wednesday with Miss Louise Goodson.

Mrs. Elvie Smith spent Sunday with Mrs. Edna Barbaree.

Mr. Sam Nolin is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Hillard Willis spent Saturday afternoon with her sister, Mrs. Louise Rachel.

Mr. O'Neal Goodson is recovering at Gibson's hospital following an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Johnnie Marler has returned to his home after a visit with relatives at Taylor's Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Shiver and children and Mr. Charlie Littleton visited Mr. and Mrs. Ed Henderson Saturday night.

Mr. Dewey Rachel was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Wyrostek are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Goodson.

Mrs. Claudine Parker spent Saturday night with Evie Smith.

Miss Louise Goodson ate supper with Misses Wilma and Mamie Lou Rachel Wednesday night.

Misses Verma Lynne and Vera Nell Goodson spent Sunday with Miss Valmer Lee Goodson.

Mrs. Pearl Marler and children spent Saturday with Mrs. Hillard Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. Annie Harlow spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Annie Lee Tindal.

Mr. Beauford Goodson spent Friday in Brundage.

Mr. Aubrey Shiver visited Mr. and Mrs. Marion Kelley Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cicero Goodson and daughters visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodson.

Mr. and Mrs. Tike Allen and children spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Eudora Stone.

Mr. Doran Phelps was a visitor to Enterprise Saturday.

More than four-fifths of the typewriters in Portugal are from America.

# HANDSOME BOOKLET IS PRINTED ABOUT ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, July 31.—A handsome pictorial presentation of Alabama's industrial, agricultural and recreational opportunities in a 20-page booklet, published by the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, was released Friday for general circulation to persons seeking information concerning this State.

Captioned "Look Over Alabama," the front cover of the booklet bears a photograph overlooking a valley from one of the State's mountains. A sub-caption on the cover page is "Opportunity for Success and Happy Living."

Intended primarily to furnish information in answer to the many requests from out of the State, the booklet also will be placed in libraries and travel agencies in sections of the country from which tourists may be attracted to this State.

Starting off with a brief historical sketch of Alabama, the booklet lists in text and in pictures the varied resources of the State. Agriculture is given a double-page spread, as is livestock.

Mines, quarry, forestry, power, transportation and education are featured in the booklet and the State's recreational facilities, including the State parks, Bolling's Gardens, the azalea trail and the Gulf coast are generally represented.

The State's high standing in public health work and its general importance as an industrial State also are emphasized.

More than 75 illustrations carefully selected to picture the State's attractions, are included in the booklet. The back cover of the booklet carries a State highway map, a small map of principal national highways and an invitation to visit the State.

Printed on hand-made book paper, with illustrations reproduced by the photo-lith process, the booklet offers the most complete information ever assembled for general distribution outside of the State.

Part of the cover and some of the inside illustrations are in brilliant red, matching the color in Alabama's State flag.

88,000,000 DEPOSIT FOR MOBILE

One day last week Alabama's Senator Lister Hill, speaking out of the office of War Secretary Harry Woodring, told the Associated Press he was "highly pleased" over an announcement the War Department would shortly make.

Next day it came to Mobile was awarded an \$8,000,000 air depot, a project for which competition had been stiff, as part of the Army's most-important Caribbean portion of new national defense developments.

Some location on the Bay south of Arlington Pier, a municipal airport, will be selected and possibly will include municipal Bates Field, in which case the city will have to get another \$1,000,000. Expected annual payroll: \$1,500,000. Thus another big boost was given to fast-growing Mobile—"Alabama" Magazine.

DOG DAYS HERE, BUT DO NOT CAUSE INCREASE OF RABIES

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 1.—Dog days are here again, but that doesn't mean that your pet will be any more likely to develop rabies and bite you now than at any other time of the year.

Dr. N. N. Baker, State health officer, said in asserting there is no connection between dog days and mad dogs: "As a matter of fact," he said, "fewer people are usually bitten by mad dogs during July and August, the two 'dog days' months, than during certain other periods of the year. Last year, for instance, more positive animal heads were examined by the Bureau of Laboratories of the State Department of Health during each of six other months than during the month of July, while August ranked in eighth place on the basis of positive heads examined."

During the five-year period from 1934 to 1938, inclusive, 14 persons died of rabies in this State, of which only four died during July and August. More rabies deaths occurred in May than in either of these two 'dog days' months, and more deaths were attributed to this cause in May and October combined than in July and August combined.

Dog days, determined by the ancients from the helical rising of the dog star (Sirius), are supposed to have started last Friday.

Radio services have been resumed with new equipment between Europe and a station near Shanghai, China.

Scientists say activity required in "counting sheep" deters rather than encourages slumber.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AT YOUR SERVICE TO HELP YOU SELL IT

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

VISITORS COMPLIMENTED AT BRIDGE PARTY—

One of the loveliest parties of the week was the bridge party given by Miss Ketye Flounery in the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Condon, on Davis Street Friday afternoon, honoring Mrs. O. W. Garrett.

The floral setting in a color tone pink and green was effectively developed with baskets of pink roses, queen's wreath and marigolds.

The guests were seated at the card tables and served a delicious salad and ice course, after which the bridge progressions were enjoyed.

Miss Flounery's guests on this delightful occasion were the honorees, Mrs. Hyman and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. H. Jeter, Mrs. Bessie Hutchison, Mrs. Claude Dorsey, Mrs. Rosine Harwell, Miss Jeanette Garrett, Miss Anita King, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. F. H. Murphy, Mrs. Dexter Bryan, Mrs. J. M. Garrett, Mrs. W. H. Condon and Mrs. Gertrude Pinckard.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Rhodes were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Kirklin in Troy Tuesday.

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# MRS. WALSH HOSTESS AT BRIDGE CLUB—

On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Mrs. W. L. Walsh entertained the members of her bridge club at a delightful party in her home on Tevelton Street.

Margolus and zinnias in attractive arrangement adorned the rooms used in entertaining.

The floral setting in a color tone pink and green was effectively developed with baskets of pink roses, queen's wreath and marigolds.

The guests were seated at the card tables and served a delicious salad and ice course, after which the bridge progressions were enjoyed.

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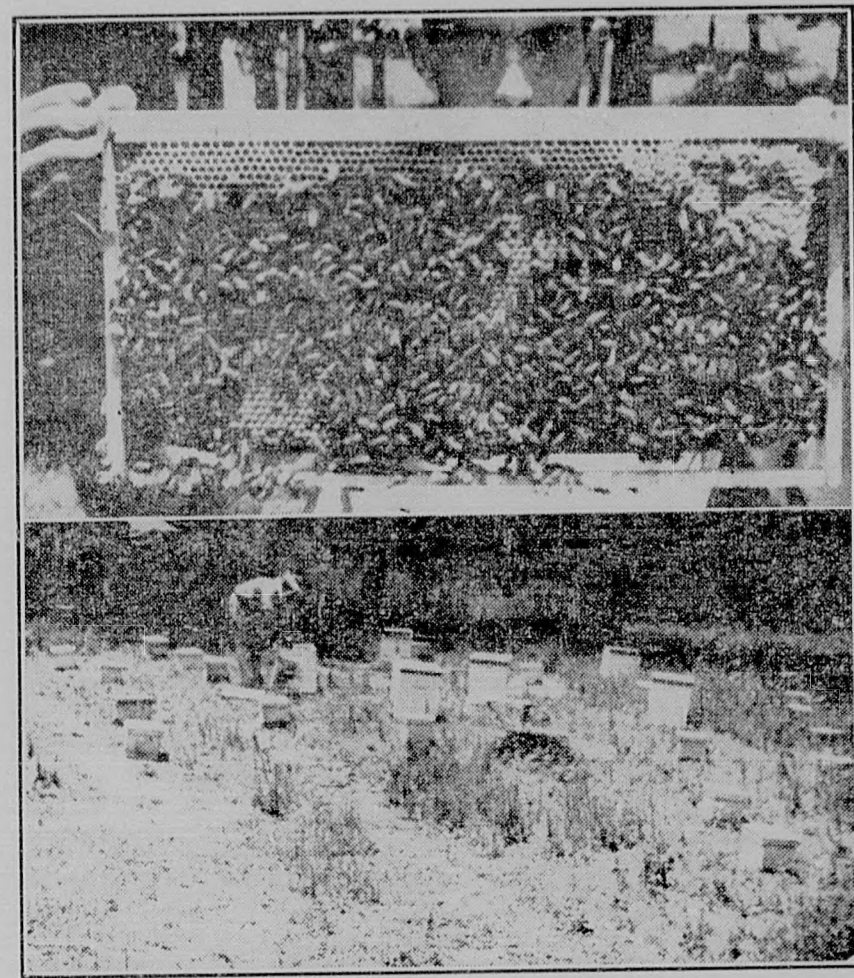
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Farmers throughout Alabama are seeking new and different methods of getting an income on the farm. Some of these farmers are producing bees to take all the dependence from cotton. Wright and Sullivan of Choctaw County are perhaps the largest producers of bees and queens in that county. Just recently a firm in Canada sent a truck for 600 packages of bees and a queen for each package. They have sold more than a ton and a half of bees and more than 2,000 queens this season, reports M. Sexton, assistant Choctaw county agent. Shown above is a close up of one of the brood frames and O'Neal Wright working among the bees.

## State 4-H Leader Sims Tells What Long-Term Leases Would Mean To Farm Boys And Girls

LONGER leases—what do they mean to Alabama farm people?

T. A. Sims, state 4-H club leader, gives us ten advantages to 4-H club members—advantages that mean better farming, living conditions and more income from the farm for them and for their parents. Sims goes further and says that club work with the sons and daughters of the hundreds of tenant farmers in Alabama could be made more effective if the lease was made for five years instead of one as is the usual custom.

Mr. Sims says there are any number of advantages of a longer lease. He lists only 10 of them. We believe readers of This Month in Rural Alabama would like to read this new approach to solving some of the problems of tenancy.

Sims writes to rural youth in the June 4-H Club News letter:

"Sons and daughters must take an active interest in helping to make long-term leases a reality rather than talk in connection with the State's tenant problem."

"1. You stay with the same group in the 4-H club longer and can work more cooperatively and efficiently."

"2. You can do better club work and better school work if you do not change schools every year."

"3. When your Dad has a five-year lease you can help build up the soil by winter legumes and get benefit of in-

creased crops.

"4. Under a five-year lease you can afford to build poultry houses and get the advantage of them."

"5. With a five-year lease you can afford to prepare a good pasture for raising any kind of livestock and get the benefits before moving."

"6. The interest you will have in beautifying grounds around the school building, church and home where you live will be much greater because you know you are going to live there and enjoy the fruits of your labor."

"7. If a girl wants to modernize her room for more comfortable and enjoyable living she can do so, knowing that she will not have to leave it about the time she gets it arranged like she wants it."

"8. Conservation of the soil and better land use planning can be practiced by your Dad when he has a five-year lease on a place."

"9. To have a five-year lease gives you and your Dad a feeling of security, which means at least a 40 per cent better job of whatever you are doing."

"10. You know the old adage—'Three moves is equal to one fire'. This means, when you move each year you lose as much in three years as you had in the beginning."

There are about 180 automobile parts made of coal and its by-products.

## Synthetic Fiber Production Is Hurting Cotton Farmer; Use Of Rayon Is Increasing Steadily

By L. O. BRACKEN

Synthetic fiber production and use hurting southern cotton farmers? If so, to what extent? If not, is there any danger of it doing so within the near future?

To give you the latest facts about developments in the synthetic fiber field and the novelty of producing wearing apparel from such materials as wool, coal, and skin milk, we are quoting Carl H. Robinson, Washington, D. C., so that you may determine for yourself the seriousness of this competition. Rayon is the leading synthetic fiber used in textile production. World production of rayon is equivalent roughly to one-sixth of the world output of raw cotton. Rayon is used principally for clothing, especially dress fabrics, but it is used to some extent also in household articles such as bedspreads and curtains, and to a limited degree in industrial materials.

Rayon is made from cellulose obtained commercially, principally and almost exclusively from wood pulp and cotton linters. No raw cotton is used as a source of industrial cellulose, not because cotton is not physically suited to the purpose but because it is too closely related to wood pulp and cotton linters.

World rayon production increased during the post-war period from a total of only 33 million pounds (equivalent roughly to 80,000 bales of cotton) in 1920 to 1,900 millions (equivalent to something like 4,500,000 bales in 1938). It is difficult to determine accurately the effect of the development and use of rayon upon the use of other textile fibers. It is fairly obvious, however, that fibers used for clothing have been affected most since it is in this group of materials that rayon has been most extensively used.

The principal clothing fibers other than rayon are cotton, wool and silk. These are also the fibers used most commonly for household purposes. Cotton is used in much larger quantities than all other fibers combined for clothing and household purposes and it seems probable that rayon has been substituted for cotton more extensively than for any other fiber and possibly rayon has displaced more cotton than it has all other fibers combined.

Despite the inroads of rayon into such important uses for cotton as dress fabrics, underwear, and hosiery, world cotton consumption increased during the post-war period from 17,150,000 bales in 1920-21 to nearly 28,000,000 in 1938. Thus, world cotton consumption has increased at an average rate of a little more than half a million bales annually during the last two decades. This upward trend may be explained in large part by an increased world population and the expansion in the use of cotton for industrial purposes.

From 1929 to 1938, world rayon production averaged nearly 960 million pounds annually (2,300,000 bales). If it should be assumed conservatively that less than half of this quantity displaced cotton directly or indirectly, it might be argued that cotton consumption averaged about 1,000,000 bales less annually or a total of 10,000,000 bales during the past decade than if rayon had not been developed. This quantity of cotton is equivalent to almost half of the world carry-over of cotton at the beginning of

the 1938 season. These comparisons, however, are useful only for illustrative purposes and should not be taken in any sense as an accurate appraisal of the effect of rayon competition upon cotton consumption.

In Germany, where rayon has been substituted for cotton, under compulsion of governmental decrees, total cotton consumption in 1937-38 was about 1,100,000 bales against a 5-year average of slightly more than 1,300,000 bales (1929-33). German rayon production in 1937 was 345 million pounds (equivalent to 860,000 bales of cotton) against a 5-year average of only 65 million (150,000 bales). The important question of the extent to which increased rayon production has depressed cotton consumption must be, of necessity, largely a matter of opinion, but it seems fairly obvious that considerably more cotton would have been consumed during the past few years had there been no significant increase in the use of rayon. This is certainly so, if it is assumed that total textile consumption would have been maintained.

Germany is not the only country in which the use and mixture of rayon with cotton has been enforced by law or governmental decree during recent years. In Japan and Italy, and possibly in a few other countries, a similar situation exists. In these countries, rayon consumption has increased more than in countries where such measures have not been enforced and where a shortage of foreign exchange and efforts toward national self-sufficiency have been less pronounced.

Great strides have been made in improving rayon quality and in reducing costs. For example, in the United States the price of a typical quality of rayon yarn was quoted at \$2.00 per pound in 1925 against about 50 cents in 1938. Viscose staple fiber rayon is currently quoted at 25 cents per pound, against less than 10 cents for middling 1 1/16-inch cotton at Carolina mill points, but cotton contains a larger portion of waste than staple fiber.

With the exception of rayon, however, synthetic textile materials have not displaced national self-sufficiency have been less pronounced.

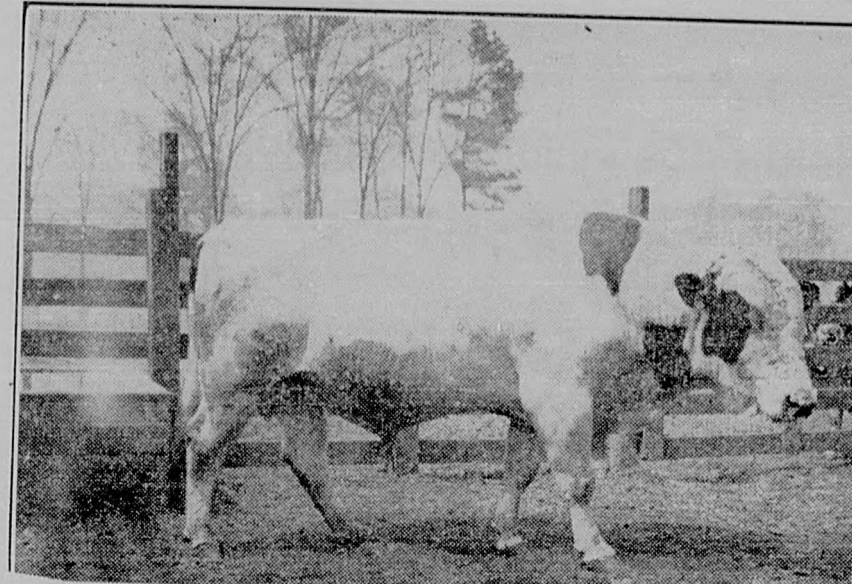
Whatever their potentialities may be.

### A Peachy Plan

After 11 years of successful cooperative handling and marketing of strawberries, the Clanton Berry Growers' Association, Inc., has installed grader, brusher and sizer equipment for preparing 250 bushels of peaches for market each hour. This is Clanton County farmers' first effort to market peaches cooperatively but judging from the success of the program this year they will continue this method in the future. They have found that it is a good way to remove the price-depressing surplus from the local market.

Farmers serving as officers of the Clanton association are: Royal M. Roper, president; J. N. Dennis, secretary and treasurer; L. E. Delfenderfer, manager; E. H. Headley, and H. Headley, members of board of directors.

J. W. Fant, county agent, advises with the farmers regarding their marketing problems.



J. Frank Baker makes six train loads of feed and hay every year and he has the dairy herd to eat that feed after it is produced. Mr. Baker is proud, and rightfully so, of his Holstein herd. Above is his prize Holstein bull and below some of the heifers which he raises to replace his older cows. His success with his herd is a result of his seeing that they always have plenty of feed, according to this successful Shelby farmer.

## J. Frank Baker Really Raises His Dry Feed

SIX solid train loads of dry feed is a lot of feed to produce on one 480-acre farm.

But that is exactly what J. Frank Baker, Montevallo, did last year on his farm in Shelby County. The feed consisted of alfalfa, crimson clover, oat, soybean and cowpea hays, silage and corn.

Mr. Baker attributes his large increase in feed production to the liberal use of phosphate and ground limestone and to his habit of applying all his stable manure back on the soil. "Believe it or not," but Mr. Baker averaged 100 bushels of corn to the acre last year by preceding his corn with winter legumes and applying stable manure to the fields. He grows about 100 acres of legumes each year and keeps four men hauling manure every day.

Alfalfa is proving very valuable to Mr. Baker in his dairying and farming operations. For example, he increased the milk flow of 104 of his cows by 320 pounds by adding four pounds of alfalfa hay to their feed for three days. This

means that 416 pounds of extra alfalfa hay increased the milk production by 320 pounds. His Holstein herd averages 4 1/2 gallons of milk per cow per day.

Phosphate and lime have made poor pastures into good pastures. On one pasture of 65 acres, Mr. Baker grazed 59 heifers all last fall and winter without additional feed. The pasture carried more than one cow per acre during February and March. In 1938 the pasture was seeded to hop clover, blue grass, white Dutch clover, burr clover and black medic. Since that time it has been phosphated and limed twice with 600 pounds of basic slag per acre and manured twice.

Another unique feature of Mr. Baker's farming operations is that he always tries to have his heifers weigh at least 1,000 pounds when they drop their first calves.

"Every farmer in central Alabama should go and see what Mr. Baker has done on his farm by the liberal use of limestone, phosphate and legumes," says W. H. Gregory, associate agronomist, Alabama Extension Service, who has been working with Mr. Baker for the past several months.

The inch was established in England, during the reign of Edward II, 1324 A. D., as the length of three grains of barley, round and dry, laid end to end lengthwise. The distance of one-third inch was at one time known as a "barley-corn," but this unit has passed into disuse.

## Farm Tenants Encouraged To Meet New Conditions

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article on "Farm Tenancy," written by John T. Harris, Lee County farmer, is the first of a series "This Month in Rural Alabama" hopes to publish. We want to print from time to time farm people's ideas on farming subjects.

What are your ideas as to the "Value of Livestock Farming?" The Alabama Extension Service of Auburn desires to get farmers' ideas on this subject. Write, in as few words as possible, your views and mail to P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service. At least one, may be more, of these articles will be published in forthcoming issues.

By JOHN T. HARRIS

Farmer, Lee County

THE tenant farmer and his problems are one of the major farm problems of Alabama today. It must be realized by all concerned that no matter what may be done to solve the tenant's problems we will have on the farms of Alabama a large number of tenants for a long time to come.

The ideal solution would be to change them into farm owners or long-term leasers, but the ideal is in sight for only a few. Therefore it is well that we recognize that fact and tend our thoughts to the rank and file of these people.

It must be further realized that no matter what is done to help all farmers of Alabama, the annual income of the farm people will continue to be small. And with a trend in our farm management toward less labor and more livestock the lot of the shiftless tenant will probably become more acute and the competition for good tenants more keen. This will probably mean that the landowner will elect between two systems: one where he closely supervises his workers on a sharecrop or wage basis and the other where he will encourage the tenant of ability, with the inclination, to become as self-reliant as possible.

No matter what system of tenancy we follow, one of the keynotes must be a sense of security and any man who does not have the natural inclination to build up some degree of financial security for himself and his family will never make a very desirable tenant.

Before we can accomplish much it must also be understood that the landowner has practically as many problems as the tenant farmer and usually changing the status of a tenant to a landowner or changing the type of tenure will by itself accomplish very little.

It must be also understood that if the income of the farmers of Alabama is to be raised we must change our system of farming to some extent, and that means a change in our tenant farming. There are no clear cut rules to follow in making changes of this type and the process of changing must necessarily be slow. Results in many instances will be disappointing and the individuals attempting changes will have many backsets, because many factors affecting a successful change are beyond his control, but these changes must come.

Those who are prone to criticize the tactics of the landowner too severely must remember that the struggle for survival has been a vicious circle with them, and their greatest enemy has

been poverty and, as in war, often tactics are dictated by the enemy. Then too, the tenant must realize that before he can materially increase his income there must be either one of two things done; either increase what is to be divided or reduce the number sharing benefits.

The individual landowners will in many instances abandon hope of better times and follow the latter course. So it becomes a direct challenge to the tenant to be aware of these changes and be willing to accept new responsibilities with less leisure, especially seasonal layoffs. He must realize that farming as practiced in other parts of the country has no place for the man who will not accept some responsibilities, other than as a day laborer.

And with our dwindling cotton market our thoughts must turn more and more to the production of feed and livestock products.

Another challenge the tenant farmer must accept as a conclusive fact is that he must respect the property of the owner and help save the soil and forests, or face eviction.

Now for the tenant who accepts these challenges with an understanding and willing mind there are some sunny spots to look forward to. If he practices some livestock farming he can make some permanent investments in livestock in addition to lowering his cost of living and raising his income. It will be possible to help build land at the same time receive the benefits of work in two ways—by the products he sells and better yields in his other crops. When the tenant shows these traits he will be a prospective landowner or become an appreciated tenant who will be better considered in our farm planning.

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# Smith Urges More Hogs On State Farms

**W**ILL Howard Smith, Prattville, Ala., believes that Alabama county agents should concentrate their efforts during the next two years toward "increased hog production."

"The work you are getting us to undertake in forestry is going to mean much for the state's future, but the quickest outstanding results will come through increased hog production," says Mr. Smith in a letter to P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service, urging that "your agents concentrate their efforts more in this work than any other for the next two years."

"At the present time I do not know of a more constructive program than the one just advocated by our solicitor, thinking Dean M. J. Funchess in those leaflets advocating increased hog production along with increased feed production. We have a broad outlet for livestock products through well organized markets.

"I believe it possible to increase Alabama farmers' income \$50,000,000 if the right methods are used. We will have to produce the most feed possible per

# Cotton Planters to Be Penalized Three Cents per Pound on Excess Cotton Sold From This Year's Crop

**C**OTTON farmers will be penalized three cents per pound on excess cotton sold from this year's crop, two cents on penalty cotton carried over from last year. Penalties do not apply to cotton carried over from the previous season and which would not have been subject to penalty if marketed.

1. Producers planting within their 1939 cotton acreage allotments who do not have on hand any carryover penalty cotton will receive white marketing

cards as in 1938 and may sell all of their cotton this year without penalty.

2. Producers who overplant their allotments will be issued red cards just as they were last year. Producers having carryover penalty cotton on hand will receive both red and blue cards. Such a producer may sell up to his 1939 marketing quota without penalty but on all 1939 cotton he sells above his quota must pay the three-cent penalty. Carryover penalty cotton represented by the blue card will be subject to two-cent penalty when sold.

3. The holder of a blue card who plants within his allotment may sell the full amount of his 1939 quota without penalty. The carryover penalty cotton will be subject to the two-cent penalty. If a blue card holder actually produces less than his 1939 marketing quota he may sell carryover penalty cotton together with his 1939 crop up to the

Take the case of a producer with a quota of 10 bales in 1939 who has on hand 5 bales of carryover penalty cotton. He would receive both red and blue cards. If he produces only 5 bales he may sell those 5 bales plus the



Will Howard Smith believes Alabama can go far in the production of hogs. But he isn't overlooking cattle while he goes about producing hogs for the market. Above is a pasture scene on Mr. Smith's farm.



No farm is ever complete without the help and guidance of the farm veterinarian, and this is especially true in the case of Mr. Beaty. Shown above is Mrs. Beaty with part of the flock of chickens which is also a definite part of this progressive farmer's program. (Photos courtesy of J. A. Virsik)



## State Fair Program To Be Attractive

It will be Alabama on Parade at the State Fair in Birmingham on October 2 through 7 and Fair officials have adopted the slogan "What Alabama Makes, Makes Alabama." J. Warren Leach, executive vice-president has called on industry, business and agriculture to help make the State Fair into an agency that will "sell Alabama to Alabamians and to the World."

To get the Fair off to a flying start under its new banners and new leaders more than 120 industrial, business and agricultural leaders recently attended a luncheon in Birmingham where everything served, even the black pepper, came from an Alabama farm or factory. Along the sides of the room were food products that are grown and packed in Alabama. Above the speaker's table was a horn of plenty with nothing but Alabama products shown.

Here is a sample of the products

served at the luncheon: Baldwin County cantaloupes, Houston County English peas, ice cream from Dallas County dairy products, spiced peaches from Chilton County, milk, vinegar and fresh corn from Jefferson County, butter from Montgomery County, tomatoes from Mobile, hot biscuits and rolls from Lauderdale County wheat, and cotton napkins made in Chambers County.

Planned for the Fair is a 4-H club encampment alongside a Boy Scout camp, a 4-H dairy calf show and adult dairy show, poultry and hog shows, and a beef cattle show and sale. Food products will be exhibited along with exhibits of Alabama industries. Also to claim attention will be a 25-panel panorama of 100 years of Alabama agriculture.

General theme of the Fair in agriculture will be more and better livestock on Alabama farms. In competitive exhibits, the premiums have been increased \$25,520, according to the premium list just published. Mr. Leach advises farmer or farm woman may obtain a copy of this list by writing to the Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Leach announces that a new approach in Fair exhibits will be taken this year by the Alabama Extension



Selling Alabama to Alabamians and to the rest of the world will be the theme of the 1939 State Fair, planned for Oct. 2-7 in Birmingham. Preparations are being made to stage the biggest and best Fair ever to be held in Alabama.

Service which will show by paintings a panorama of 100 years of Alabama agriculture.

In this panorama the progress of the State's farming and homemaking will be shown from the time the Indians cultivated their meager crops, down to the time of the white settlers, to the

Civil War days. The exhibit will show how farmers had built up self-sufficient farms only to let them go down with the advent of the all-cotton economy and how they are building back today to a happier and more prosperous agriculture with livestock, cash crops and modern farm improvements.

## Higher Farm Income Would Benefit Entire Nation

By P. O. DAVIS, Director  
Alabama Extension Service

Our agricultural situation unfolds and reveals itself more clearly we are repressed with the two major objectives of farming in Alabama. One is that of making a living by making the farm self-sustaining to the family, to the livestock, and to the soil. The other is that of making it produce as much cash as can be done in addition to the first objective.

When our grandfathers were farming they had, primarily, one objective which was the first one of living. If they had plenty to eat and enough feed for their livestock plus enough raw materials from which their clothes could be made they were satisfied. In the main, they did live well. They needed very little cash. Timber from the forests could be made into comfortable houses and into fences for fields. Wool or cotton or other fibers could be made into clothes for the family. Skins were tanned into leather for shoes.

A good farm in those days was a good self-sufficient unit. Such a farmer received very little cash; and needed very little. The few things he consumed above what he produced cost little and taxes were low because government was exceedingly simple and rendered little service—especially when compared with the present demands upon government for education, health, highways, bridges, public buildings, and other internal improvements, and services. Farmers of today need all the resources and services which were used and enjoyed by our grandfathers but they also need cash with which to buy automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and countless other things now available, needed, and wanted but available only to those with cash.

But the cash need is still secondary to the self-sufficiency need of food, feed, and soil fertility. These are prerequisite to the second, or the cash need.

If, for example, each farmer in Alabama could enter the approaching winter season with a pantry full of food products, a barn full of hay, a crib full

of corn, growing hogs to fill the smoke house at the proper time, he would be equipped to live because he would have two of the primary essentials of human beings—food and shelter. With a little money he could buy clothes but he would need considerable money to buy all the clothes and other things which should be bought and used; and must be bought and used if he lives an "abundant life" materially as well as socially and religiously.



P. O. DAVIS

In the past too many farmers have overlooked the first objective in farming and sacrificed it for the sake of the second. This practice is, of course, detrimental to the farmer, to his family, to his livestock, and to his soil.

Good farmers, therefore, receive two kinds of income, each of which comes from the products of the farm. One income is in those products used and consumed on the farm and the other is the cash from the products sold, this cash being used for the needs above the products produced and consumed without going to market. Unless the first need is supplied the second must be consumed for it.

If we study agriculture's record of the past we are convinced that it is just as

easy for farmers of this day to attain two objectives named above as it was for our grandfathers to attain one objective, the first. Taking American farmers as a whole, for example, we find that they have made remarkable increases in their efficiency. From 1910 to 1930 output per farmer increased 41 per cent; during the same period the output per factory worker increased 39 per cent. The record of the last decade is equally impressive for farmers.

We find also that the average production on the farms of this nation during the two years of 1937 and 1938 was 5 per cent in excess of 1929 agricultural production which was high. Factory production during the same two years

was 19 per cent below the 1929 level.

Farmers, therefore, have not curtailed their production to the extent that factories have; and which they did, no doubt, because of shrinking markets. With the last 30 years farmers are now producing abundantly for city populations which increased more than two-thirds during this period.

Because of their fine record they are entitled to their fair share of the national income. When they receive it business in the cities and towns as well as on farms will be better because the farmer's dollar always goes to town. Consequently, the more he has the better is urban business.

## AUGUST FARM DUTIES

PREPARE land for small grain crops to be used for both winter grazing and grain production. This should be prepared in August so that a firm, moist seed bed will be ready by the middle of September.

2. Prepare land on which crimson clover and other winter legumes are to be grown unless they are to follow cotton or other crops that are still on the land.

3. Prepare permanent pasture land now for seeding later.

4. Turn grazed soybean stubble if the grazing is finished, and prepare soil for the crop which is to follow—oats, winter legumes, etc.

5. Make preparation for beginning cotton picking. The market demands a high quality product.

6. Purchase your supply of winter legume and small grain seed. Buy early and demand a superior quality of seed.

7. Clip that pasture again, cutting just a little lower than the preceding time, and cutting late enough to get all the weeds, yet early enough to keep the weed seeds from developing.

8. Start grazing early Spanish peanuts at least by the middle of August.

9. Make plans for planting winter legumes in cotton fields, bearing in mind inoculation and the application of phosphate.

10. Tobacco stalks should be plowed up with shovel, so that the sun will "bake" every root. This will kill all nematodes in the root system. Plant the field in cover crops resistant to the disease, such as oats, rye, wheat, barley, iron and Brabham cowpeas, velvet beans, or crotalaria.

11. Remove all dodder from lespedeza fields where the seed are to be saved for planting. A pile of dry straw may be put on the dodder and burned. The price of dodder-infested seed is greatly penalized on the market.

### Barbour One Variety

About 250 farmers of Barbour County growing one-variety cotton this year will qualify for free grading and classing service of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If these farmers save the seed they produce it should be sufficient to plant practically the entire county in 1940, says County Agent F. C. Clapp.

## Now Is Time to Begin Planning Pastures; Proper Moisture and Fertility Important Factors

NOW that farmers will be through with the cultivation of crops soon, it is well to begin planning to do something about improving pastures.

The two factors more important than any others which control the amount of grazing that the pasture will furnish are moisture and fertility; therefore, in locating our pasture we should use the most fertile moist land.

Generally good bottom corn land makes good pasture land. These bottom lands should be cleared and the brush burned this summer. The land should be turned and phosphate and lime disked into the soil. For amounts of phosphate and lime to apply, follow the recommendations of your county agent for your section of the State.

If this is done during the summer, there will be a firm seed bed to sow the seed on in the early fall. Sow the mixture of clover and grass that your county agent recommends for your part of the State. In most sections of the State, it is necessary to leave the pasture level enough to run a mowing machine over it for the control of bitter weeds and other pests. However, on a well fertilized pasture, weeds are less of a problem than on the common Alabama pastures, because the desirable pasture plants make a more vigorous growth and have a tendency to choke out the weeds.

It is suggested that the tops be clipped off bitter weeds two or three times just before they bloom rather than cutting them down to the ground the first time, since they will bloom so that the mower blade cannot reach the blossoms for the second clipping.

### It Pays Joe Kane

Joe Kane, of Loxley, fertilized 20 acres of his pasture in the spring of 1937 with 1,200 pounds of superphosphate and one ton of crushed limestone per acre. He then sowed this in common lespedeza and Dallas grass. Before sowing, he removed all the stumps and bushes from this area and thoroughly prepared it. During the pasture season, he keeps an average of 10 milk cows, 20 heifers, and 15 hogs on the 20 acres. By having his pasture well prepared and level, he can mow it to keep down the weeds and to clip off tough grass so that it will come back tender and more nutritious.

### Has Fine Pastures

Dr. D. G. Skelton, who lives near Auburn in the Piedmont upland section of the State, cleared off two acres of black jack under-growth on his place in 1934, and fertilized this area with a thousand pounds of basic slag per acre. He then seeded this area to Dallas grass, orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, common lespedeza, white Dutch clover, and Persian clover. This two acres has given him sufficient grazing for his two milk cows and their calves. In 1938, he topped his pasture with 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre for fear the thousand pounds application of basic slag, put on four years previously, would begin to be used up.

During the season of 1939, it has been impossible so far for his two cows and

calves to keep this pasture under control. This pasture is on land which has not been considered very good pasture soil, being dry upland in the Piedmont section of the State, but it is giving Dr. Skelton year-round grazing for his milk cows, and is apparently as good as any pasture in the State.

### Makes Grass Grow

At Fairhope on Mobile Bay, S. W. Alexander finds that Dallas grass and lespedeza grow luxuriantly where he applies phosphate, but on his unfertilized areas these improved grasses positively will not grow. He has two grasses in addition to these which don't grow usually any further north than Florida. These are centipede and St. Augustine grasses. This fall he's going to sow some crimson clover on his fertilized pasture for winter grazing.

### Improves Ten Acres

Mr. C. G. Narmore, test-demonstration farmer of Route 2, Tusculum, Ala., is gradually changing his farming system from the one cash crop cotton system to a more diversified method of farming. He has put 50 acres of his 177-acre farm in pasture. Ten acres of this 50 were fertilized, limed and seeded in 1936 and an additional 10 acres in 1937, and 10 in 1938. Mr. Narmore expects to improve 10 acres each year until all of his pasture is improved.

### Makes Good Pasture

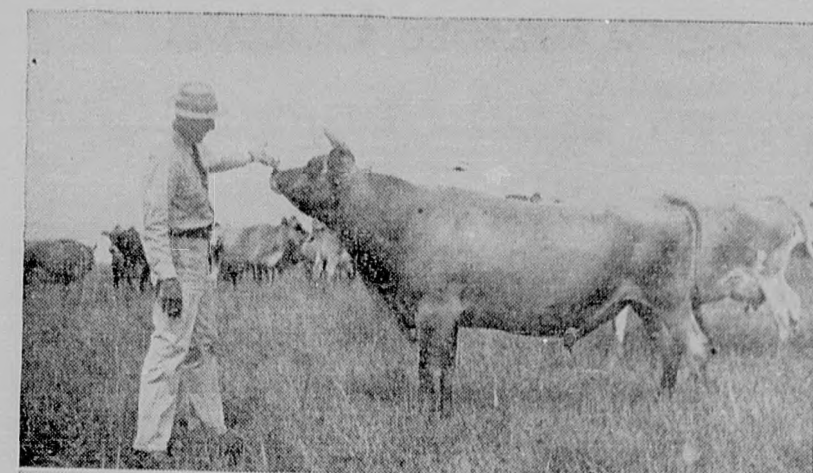
John G. Kimbrough, of Millry, Washington County, cleared about 50 acres of cut-over black-jack land and fertilized it with 800 pounds of basic slag per acre. Then he seeded it to common lespedeza and Dallas grass last spring. He now has a fine pasture, in fact, one of the best pastures in extreme southwest Alabama.

This fall he is sowing white Dutch clover seed in the lower parts of it to furnish winter grazing and to store nitrogen in the soil for the use of the Dallas grass. Mr. Kimbrough is so well pleased with his pasture that he is going to clear and put in about 25 more acres this winter.

### Phosphate And Lime

Mr. G. D. Skelton, test-demonstration farmer of Tusculum County, is getting enormous increases in pastureage from using phosphate and lime on his pasture. Mr. Skelton's pasture is a little over the size of the state have. He cleared the trees and alder bushes off of this bottom and fertilized it with the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of phosphate and a ton of crushed limestone to the acre.

In order that Mr. Skelton might find out exactly how much good he was receiving from the lime and from the phosphate, he fenced off four small plots. On one of them he put neither fertilizer nor lime; on the second he put lime but no phosphate; on the third, phosphorus but no lime; and on the fourth he used the complete fertilizer



The dairy herd improvement association of Russell County is accomplishing many worthwhile results for farmers of that east Alabama area. The scenes above show what is taking place in the county as a result of the program.

At top Mr. Tom Andrews, one of the successful dairy farmers of the county, is shown holding one of the five registered Jersey bulls which head his herd. The daughters of this bull are now in milk and are high producers. The group of farmers pictured at center are inspecting a fine growth of Austrian winter peas on the farm of Mr. William F. Bickelstaff. This soil improvement work is being conducted on most of the farms where dairy work is receiving attention. In the bottom photo Mr. Andrews and Chester Bearden, tester with the D. H. I. A., are inspecting a 300-acre pasture which has been seeded to common lespedeza, Dallas grass and crimson clover.

### Valuable Vetch

and lime mixture which he had used on his entire pasture.

On the unfertilized and unlimed area, he cut at the rate of only 3,400 pounds of green growth per acre, most of which was weeds and wild grasses. On the area on which he applied lime without any phosphate, he cut 340 pounds more growth than on the unfertilized plot. On the third plot, which had had phosphate applied without lime, he cut over 7,000 pounds of growth which consisted mostly of improved grasses and clovers, while on the plot to which he applied both phosphate and lime, he cut over 9,000 pounds of grasses and clover to the acre, which was nearly three times as much weight as was cut from the unfertilized area, besides being mostly clover and Dallas grass while the yield of the unfertilized area was mostly weeds.

An experiment all his own is showing Larry Harris, of the North Perry community in Perry County, something about vetch.

Last year Mr. Harris made 32½ bushels of corn per acre on some of the least fertile soil of Perry County following two crops of vetch. This year he is really seeing what vetch will do. He has corn on land that has had three crops of vetch, on land that has had two crops, one crop and no vetch at all. He says he does not have to have "his glasses on to see which is the best crop." He has consistently built up his land with legumes and after his little experiment with corn this year wishes he could put every acre on his place in the winter legume, reports his county agent.



